GEORGE WASHINGTON TENT,

## FOR UNION AND CONCERT OF ACTION, JUNIOR ORDER OF RECHABITES.

(ISLAND;) Having learned that an eminent friend of Temper Having learned that an eminent richa or Teaper rance had appealed to a member of our Order to units in an effort to revive the cause of Temperano. In the city—which had called forth a letter in reply giving his view of the said cause, present and past appointed the undersigned a committee to ask per-mission to publish the same. This permission was mission to publish the same. This permission was readily granted, and we hereto annex it. It will be found to centain matters of deep interest to this community—matters which ought to be known to all—and especially pondered upon by the friends of Temperance, of good order, and of religion. Let no one be deterred by its length from reading it through.

We are also directed to publish the following resources.

We are also directed to publish the following resolutions, which have been adopted, to carry out, as far as we can, the views suggested in said letter.

1. Resolved, That a memorial to the Mayor be circulated for signatures, praying him to grant no license for the retail of intoxicating liquens, without requiring the applicant of said license to post up, in two conspicuous places, the certificates of the six fresholders, and the recommendation of the majority of the white housekeepers on the square, with all names of the fresholders and housekeepers therein, countersigned by the Commissioner of Improvements, for at least two weeks, to afford the inhabitants of the locality time to investigate the same, and know who it is that recommends said tavern or shep.

2d. Resolved, That we will cordially unite in hold-

2d. Zeeleed, That we will cordially unite in holding public meetings, and in all suitable ways use our best exertions to persuade our fallow-cirizens to

H. B. NOBLE J. R. THOMPSON, T. M. BRADLEY,

Committee, Wushington, October 7, 1867.

To Gronge Savaer, Esq.

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The Sines the general conversation I had with you a few days ago in regard to the present state of the Temperame question in this city—and the causes which have operated to produce the change in public epinion on that subject within the last typeor six years, I have been led to reflect seriously and anxiously on the subject. And the more I have thought, the lose I am satisfied with myself in the retrospection. At every step, I see more and more plainly, that humble as I am. I have not done my own duty, and that I must to the extent of all that I could and might have dene, and have failed to do to prevent it, take my full share of the blame and the shame, of the change which has, at least, apparently come over the people of the city.

But the first question which arises and presses upon the mind, is: Has the change, which appears as manifest, in point of fact, really taken place? I saet the real opinion and deliberate judgment of the people of Washington, at this moment, as strongly and decidedly, approach difference which has struck yea, as it has others, with so much concern?

I do not know that any effort of mine can aid in answering these questions, but it is time that something was done by somebody, to rouse the city from the sriminal apathy and indifference, which now prevails, and to stay the tide of intemperance which now sweeps over it. There are amongst as hearts and minds able to do it, if they can be united and atimulated to action. But how can this be done, and who will undertake it? To case, somewhat, my own mind, I have concluded to state to you, briefly, my own experience in connexion with the cause, my recollection of things as they were and as they exist now, hoping thereby to procode other and abler men to renew their labors of love.

My first connection with the Temperance cause was in Kentucky, about the year 1822. I joined an old hashioned association, whose pledge was one of simple abletiment of the more of them seemed

Soon after this, I found myself associated in my public employments with two noble generous-hearted men—who after a long habt of moderate drinking—had become decidedly intemperate. This was seen in the street, is the tavern and places of drinking, to which they were accustomed to resort, and was talked of there. To avoid observation, these places were deserted, or visited less frequently, and they took to the more obseure and less reputable geog shops. Thera, they imagined they could more safely and sheet indulge their appetite for strong drink, and sheet interest to ristingain. Vain Hope! They hid their drinking from the public eye, but the witness spains them appeared in their blotched faces, in their terminous nerves, and more especially in the wretch-places of their own families; and soon, the heads of the bureau to which they were stached began to talk about it. I saw that rain was before them, and may saw it. This roused me to a realizing scope of the secretity of the vice, of the strength of the habit which had power thus to force intelligent, respeciable saw to degradation and shame. Moved by this speciale, I counselled and warned them as plainly and faithfully as I could. With tears of bitterness they confeased the whole and told ma I had not head the half. Oh! how they wepf over the agonies of their wives, told me of their entireaties and punyers them, of the resolutions they had from time to the made; they fell that they could lay down their fives, coin their heart's blood to give peace, comfort and happiness to the dear ones when God had given them, but that tourning there that raged within altern they could not stand it, but were compelled to run to the grog shop, and appease it! there was neither life or rest without it. Gladly, most eagerly would heave they are distinctly before them. In this situation, whilst they were yet reking with the funness of lays and ordered a plain dinner of which they particle sparting. I repeated to them you most follow me thind. They could not stand in the work of th hery could not stand it, both were compelled to run is the young to the stand it, both were compelled to run is the young of young of the young of young

love and serve his God and his country, according to the dictates of his conscience, with no man to call him in question. This was our Bond of Union and Brotherhood. The question was not, to what political party does he belong, or what are his religious opinions, but does he draid into it is religious opinions, but does he draid into it is religious opinions, but does he draid into it is fundamental article of our faith, and animated by confidence in the truth and holiness of our mission, we went forward in our work. Men of talent and eloquence sought our midst. We held our meetings, private and public, in the Division Rooms and in the Tents. In our public squaras, and in our churches, on the streets and public highways; we held up boldly and affectionately, before our fellow citizens the blessings of Temperance, and the inducements for them to unite with us; and as inithfully we warned them against the vice of intemperance, its sufferings, wretchedness and degradation. We held our public festivals, and our lengthened processions. Oh, how did my heart bound at the sight of a thousand hardy, study men, all clad in the regalia of Temperance, with emblems floating and hanners flying in full march through our streets. Truly it was an "army with banners," which to be seen was to be felt. Such was the state of things in 1852, the period to which you called my attention. The public saw it, and the proud and the lofty curled the lip and scorned; the city saw that there was loosesty, virtue and intellect there, as well as true picty, and they could not look upon it unmeved. The history of the time affords abundant proof of that. Our public men felt and were moved by it; and rum palaces, as well as grog shops trembled and tottered, whilst their occupants gnashed their teeth and vented their curses.

The Mayor of the city, Walter Lenox, Esq., felt it his duty to call the attention of the City Gouncils to the subject in his general message of Angust 26th, 1852, in the following terms:

"It emrestly invite your attention to

of a revision of the laws in relation to the retail of liquors. I am fully satisfied, not only from the returns of the Police and Asylum, but from my official observation otherwise, that intermentance is the cause, almost exclusively, of all the disturbances and paperism which afflict our community. Our laws should seek to restrain, and not foster an evil of such rightful magnitude. The charter does not regard the retail of liquors as a business from which a strict revenue is to be drawn, but as an evil to te restrained or prohibited by the exaction of licenses, or such frightful magnitude. The charter does not regard the retail of liquors as a business from which a strict revenue is to be drawn, but as an evil to te restrained or prohibited by the exaction of licenses, or such other means as are authorized by it. With this important principle in view, many most necessary changes can be made, and wholesome restraints added. Difficult as it is, and I may say, almost impossible, to establish by legal proofs violations of the existing laws, the only true remedy in my opinion, (so far as our powers and legislation can effect it) is, to reduce the number and classes of licenses, with additional restrictions upon those which may be granted. In addition to the farfeiture of the license upon a second conviction in conformity with existing laws, extend to the Mayor a discretionary power to suspend the licenses for a limited time, in cases of a liagrant violation of the faw upon the first conviction; and for the sale of fiquor wi hout licenses, inflict the severest penalty which the charter will allow. In advance of any general action upon this subject, I invite your immediate attention to the defects of the 2d Section of the Act of November 5, 1832, in relation to minors and persons of color."

This was the first official act of decided encouragement given to the cause of Temperance by any of the authorities of the city. There were members of the Council known to sympathize with us, and some of them went so far as to join us in the public discussions of the subject before the people; but, as a body, they had taken no action on the subject. And it was well known, that great laxity prevailed in the granting of licenses to taverns and grog shops. It was generally understood that forms for these licenses were signed by the Mayor, in blank, and left with the Register, to be filled up by him and delivered to persons who should apply for them, with papers filled up in accordance with the forms required by law. There was still greater laxity in the enforcement of the law for the suppression an

the police. The complaints against them were many and loud.

In view of the facts, the message of the Mayor was hailed as the harbinger of better times, the dawning of a new era in the history of Washington—and the Temperance Army raflied under it. A new energy was infused throughout the ranks in this city, and in Georgetowh. In the Division-rooms of the "Sons," and the "Tents of the Rachabites—in public meetings on the streets and public squares, and in churches by night and by day, the great doctrines of Temperance were urged upon our fellow citizens, as also warnings against the vices, crimes and sufferings consequent upon intemperance. I need not remind you of the partyou took in these discussions. You were absent from none of these meetings at which it was possible for you to be present, and no man said or did more in the cause than you, and few with more effect. If we had among the public speakers more eloquent tongues, there was none whose zeal and ferency exceeded yours—none to whom the public judgment awarded more praise. And I may add, that there was no one upon whom the curses of the rame selfer was no one upon whom the curses of the rame.

there was no one upon whom the curses of the rum seller were so fiercely hurled.

My own part in these proceedings was less prominent, as I have no pretensions as a public speaker—indeed, up to this time my observation in regard to the vice of intemperance had been restricted, very the vice of intemperance had been restricted, very much, to its effects on official friends and associates, and that class of society in apparently easy circumstances. It is true I had seen many fall from these circles to the gutters, and sink into degradation in their slough and filth—but now, my position in the Temperance associations made it my duty to visit the abodes of the laboring poor—those who had no regular income to look to, or house or farm to shelter them, but hardworking men, who earned their daily bread by their daily labor. And in these abodes, from the wretched mother and the starying children.

them, but hardworking men, who earned their daily bread by their daily labor. And in these abodes, from the wretched mother and the starving children, I learned to know and to feel the horrors of this accursed traffic—and never can I forget to pray to God, in his mercy, to put an end to it, or cease to use the best efforts of which I am capable to persuade my fellow men to abandon, and banish it forever.

In addition to these messures, the Temperance men attacked the rum traffic in the public prints, and opened a direct correspondence with the Mayor and Councils of the city.

The effect I these discussions and operations were soon visible—the public mind was wakened up, it became the subject of general conversation in all circles and quarters of the city. The rum traffic became mad and sullen. They did not ventures upon any public defence of their business. They saw that such a step would be fatal, and wisely and prudently kept silent. They sheltered themselves under the plea that their business was "lawful" and therefore right—and especially, they harped, in a private way, upon the words "Liberty" and freedom! The right of every man in our free country to act, drink and wear what they pleased, &c. &c.

It was Madame Roland, I think, who, during the horrors of the French Revolution, on her way to the place of execution, whilst the populace, in the wildness of their phrensy, were shouting the words "Liberty" and freedom! "Liberty" AND FREEDOM!" exclaimed: "O freedom! what crimes are committed in thy name!" and thus it is and will continue to be.

In this state of public opinion, the Mayor and

love and serve his God and his country, according

sideration of so important a matter in every part of the city. A notice was accordingly inserted in all the papers, calling a general meeting at Temperance Hall on Monday, May 30, 1858.

In pursuance of this call a large and enthusiastic meeting assembled—and after discussion, passed whan innovaly, the following resolution—viz:

1st. Resolved, That we rejoice in the opportunity which will be given to the voters of this city on Monday next, under the sanction of the corporation authorities, to express their opinions and wishes on a subject involving the best interests of this community.

subject involving the best interests of this community.

2d. Resolved, That while we oberish the kindest feelings personally, to those engaged in the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and whilst we are not disposed to indulge in the language of reproach towards them, we are thoroughly convinced, that, as members of a common community with them, and interested in everything which affects the welfare of individuals, of families, and the public at large, we have a right to be heard upon this subject, and to express our unqualified disapprobation of a practice which entails upon a community, to a greater extent than anything else, pauperism, crime, and wretchedness, and their corresponding burdens.

3d. Resolved, That we will attend the polls on Monday next, and will not only cast our individual votes in favor of "no license," but will use all our influence with our fellow citizens to induce them to vote in the same manner.

4th. Resolved, that mass meetings be held as follows, viz:

1st. On this Monday evening, at the south front of

2d. On Tuesday evening, at the west market.

Ath. On Wednesday evening, at Centre Market.

4th. On Thursday evening, at Engine House, Navy

Yard, and at West Market House.

5th. On Friday evening, at Island Hall.

6th. On Saturday evening, at East Capitol street,

5th. Resolved, That the reverend elegy of the
city be, and they are, hereby, requested to bring the
subject to the notice of the several congregations on

Subbath next, if not inconsistent with their other
engagements.

engagements.

6th. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare, and cause to be published, an address to the voters of the city, upon the question of "license" of "no license."

prepare, and cause to be published, an address to the voters of the city, upon the question of "license" or "no license."

In pursuance of these resolutions the following committees were appointed, viz:

Committee to prepare and publish an address to the voters: Rev. Dr. Peck, Rev. Dr. Junkin, Rev. D. E. Reese, A. F. Cunningham, A. Rothwell, and D. Radeliffe, Esq.

General Committee: Peter Force, N. Callan, Rev. U. Ward, Rev. C. A. Davis, S. D. Finnell, W. H. Fitzhugh, Robert Rickets, M. H. Miller, George Savage, Edward Myers, A. Rothwell, Charles H. Lane, A. F. Cunningham, J. F. Ingle, J. A. Tait, W. Magill, Dr. McKeon, Dr. Cole, Charles H. Gordon, Rev. J. Henry, P. M. Pearson, and P. B. Davis.

The foregoing proceedings were published in all the newspapers, and an able address was prepared, presenting the question clearly, ably, and forcibly it was signed by the above Committee, and published in hand-bill form, and also in the newspapers, and circulated abundantly all over the city.

The public meetings were all also held as resolved upon—all of which were numerously attended; and our ablest, purest, and most eloquent men discussed the matter as a great moral question rhould be discussed. They called upon the friends of the license system to come forward and defend their cause; but they everywhere shrank from it. No man could be found bold enough to risk his reputation and standing in the community by publicly standing up in defence of such a cause. Many of them attended the meetings, but were silent, sullen, dogged. They ground their teeth, and vented their spleen by curses on "Savage," as the stiere up of the fuss, &c., &c. On the "no license" side the discussion was enthusiastically, gallantly maintained. The writer of this attended nearly all the meetings and never can forget the spirit and bearing which were displayed throughout. There was nothing of political railing or sectarian rant. It was discussed purely as a matter in which every individual had a vital interest. The sole purpose was to break down

June, 1853, and the following is the official announcement of the result:

"REGISTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 7, 1858.

"The Commissioners of Election in the several wards of this city make the following returns of the voter, taken at the election held on the 6th instant, on the license and no license question."

License. No License.

| License and no license question: | License. No License | No License 991 Majority in favor of no license............972

(Signed) W. M. McComator, Register.

While the above proceedings were in progress the City Councils were busly engaged in perfecting a me and more stringent license system. This was consummated by the passage of two cats, on the 2d of June, 1853. One entitled "An Act to License, Tax and Regulate Twerns and Ordhariss." And the other, entitled "An Act Regulating the Sale of Spirituous or Intoxicating Liquors."

The first act provides:

166. That the person applying for such license and particular and adjacent aquare, or the square opposite, certifying that they have examined the premises of the applicant, and it has the required accommodations for travellers and quastress and the same and bedding, stables, &c.

267. That the Mayor shall be yelly attified of the legal responsibility and good character of the applicant, and have before him the recommendation of an aggregate majority of the white housekeepers residing on the same side of the square, and the side of the square fronting immediately opposite the principal front of said permises—which recommendation of an aggregate majority of the white housekeepers residing on the same side of the square, and the side of the square fronting immediately opposite the principal front of said permises—which recommendation and in the square fronting immediately opposite the principal front of said permises—which recommendation of the square fronting immediately opposite the principal front of said permises—which recommendation of the square fronting immediately opposite the principal fronting in the same side of the square and the said of the principal fronting in the same side of the square and the said of the principal fronting in the said of the square fronting in the square fronting in the said of the square fronting in the said

oing at. Three days after the enactment of this istem came the vote of the city, which declared to the Mayor, by a majority of 272 votes, that for the turn it was their will that no licenses should be ranted!! Within less than five months from that

the Mayor, by a majority of 972 votes, that for the future it was their will that no licenses should be granted!! Within less than five months from that day, every license for the sale of intoxicating liquors would, by positive law, RUN OUT AND EXPIRE! And there would not remain within the limits of the eigy of Woshington, a single establishment authorised to self, to any person, a single establishment authorised to self to any person, a single establishment authorised to self to any person, a single drink of anything that could intoxicate!! The temperance cause was triumphant, and the devoted band, that had labored so long and so faithfully in it, were jubliant and joyful.

But would the Mayor and Councils have the firmness and courage to stand up to what had been done, and carry out the declared will of the city? This was the question which arose and caused the friends of temperance to look anxiously to the 1st of November, 1853.

Some two months before that period arrived, I met the Mayor on the street—I mean the lamented and honored John W. Maury, and broached the subject to him. He said he had thought much and anxiously on the subject, but had not made up his mind, and would be glad to talk the matter over at some early day when he had more leisure. The conversation was zenewed soon after, when Mr. M. remarked that he thought it would not do to withhold the licenses. The resolutions which had been voted on, only promised, in the event of a vote against all licenses, that Congress should be appealed to, to amend the charter so as to authorise the Councils to pass laws prohibiting the sale of infoxicating liquors, &c. He thought that the refuse, absolutely, all licenses, would create too great a shock, and produce a revulsion that would render things worse. He was not a total abstitutes many the resolutions of the laws. To these efforts of mine, said he to me, do you (meaning the Temperance organization) add, with like persevering fluthfulness. THE rows of the provisions by the rigid prosecution of all viola

stricted and suppressed, as much as it is nossible by an absolute refusal of the licenses. Such, I have no doubt, were his sincere and homest convictions.

I told him I was satisfied; he would find himself mistaken, and that he could not exceute the law as he supposed he could. In the first place, the law required that he should be satisfied that every applicant for a license, possessed "legal responsibility and a good caracters." Now, if that meant anything, I thought it was that he should have such a character as would assure to travellers and sejourners that their effects would be sale in his house, that his accommodations were good, that there should be no drinking to intoxication, and no disorder on his premises; that his bar should be honestly closed during the entire Sunday, and every other day from 12 P. M. to 4 A. M., and that he would, under no curcumstances, sall liquor to negrois or minors. These were the qualities necessary to make up, in the eye of the law, a good character, in a tavern-keeper. These were the qualities necessary to make up, in the eye of the law, a good character, in a tavern-keeper, or shop-keeper. A man might have what is called in common parlance, a good character (i. e.) be reasonably punctual in the payment of debts, free from the grosser vices of lying, sicalling fighting, &c., and yet be destitute of the main qualities of a good and safe tavern-keeper. Now, had he the firmness and courage to firewing at this matter of good character, as I thought it ought to be investigated, or had the six "reputable freeholders," who were required to certify to him, or even the majority of the white housekeepers on both sides of the square, who were to recommend it, or the Commissioner of Improvements, who was specially required to examine and certify to the same facts? I thought, (with due deference,) he would not. I believed that all these parties would find, when they came to the course with his down the represented in the forms prescribed by law, the license would be signed as a matter

February is serve and a solar or mine conscious program of the pro to perform hi. duty. I know not what course he pursued, or what investigations he made, in granting the licenses, but I do know that they were all renewed; that is, I know the number in the city was not diminished, and I never heard of the refusal to grant one that was applied for. I know, too, that in every ward in the city, persons were selling liquor without license, and in positive violation of the law; and this fact was known to the police magistrates of the wards, and to the police officers of the wards, as well as the auxiliary guard. These officers, in a general way, may be relied on to suppress a positive riot or outbreak, but they cannot be relied on to suppress illegal tippling, or to enforce the penalties of the law against it; and it is idle to expect it of them. The law prohibits them from drinking when on duty, yet many of them do drink; I won't say they are drankards, but they do drink and sometimes get drunk. The keepers of these shops are kind and civil to them, and I rather think they do not always pay for what they drink; they drink most commonly on invitation; to them the shopkeepers are liberal, and they can afford to be so. For these favores, or some other reason, the police seldom disturb a shop or tavern-keeper, unless some riot or disorder takes place that they are obliged to notice. This thing of playing the epy on shops and taverns, they consider odious and mean. They are ashumed to do it, and they throw off the business of informing against these places, upon the citizet. Yet it is for this especial business, that they are appointed. The citizen thinks (whether truly or falsely, I say not,) that it is a little business for him to be engaged in, and for that reason is unwilling to do it; and because this is so, the city appoints police magistrates and constables and day. It is their sole business and duty to appy out every violation of the law, and to prosecule the violator to the utmost extremity of the law. They are faithful and honorable, just in proportion to the faithfulness wit

question on the Mayor or any officer, who was to be voted for generally by the city. Two candidates for these offices were already in the states of the property of the states of the states of the transplant of the control of the co

crime which necessarily flow from it.

And now, in view of this state of things, what shall be done? Shall the liquor traffic be left to run its course, to fill the city with vice and crime, and the habitations of its citizens with want, degradation and misery? Or shall it be resisted?

My own views and opinions remain unchanged, and the obligations and duties resulting from them, which rest upon me as a citizen, I cannot clake off. I must perform them, or incur the guiff of falling in duty to God and my fellow man. And these responsibilities rest upon all alike, who see the subject as we see it.

I am firmly convinced that Alcohol, in its purest form, whether produced by distillation or fermenta-

some it.

I am firmly convinced that Aicobol, in its purest form, whether produced by destillation orfermentation, is a subtle poison, which cannot be taken into the stomach of a person in good health, without injury. That, naturally, we have a distaste for it, but that its habitual use will generate an unnatural appetite for it, which will increase and grow stronger by every drink that is taken, until the thirst for it becomes so strong that it cannot be controlled or restrained, and its victim is maddened and urged on and on, until the health of the body is destroyed, the moral sense corrupted, and reason dethroned, and in this state he sinks into a dishnored grave! Nor is this all. It is followed by loss of character and property, and by want and suffering to helpless wome, and children, which tongue cannot tell, or pen describe. And this every one may see, who will take the trouble to walk through the outskirts of the city, and visit the habitations of the poor.

Mayor Lenox described the matter truly when he said that "he was fully satisfied, not only from the returns of the police and the asylum; but from official observation and otherwise, that intemperance is the CAUSE almost exclusively, of all the disturbatives and pattperism which affile our community. Our laws should seek to restrain and not foster an evil of such frightful magnitude. The charter does not regard the retail of liquors as a business from which a direct revenue is to be drawn, but as an evil to be restrained or prohibited by the exaction of licenses or such other means as are authorized by it." Yes it is true that the "Charter" does not look to "license to retail iliquors" as a business from which revenue is to be derived; but it looks at that business as an "evil to be restrained or prohibited" by all the means within the legal power of the councils. The Mayor might have added that the provisions of the "charter" were not mandatory, but simply permissive. If the public good demanded these heenses, then the charter gave authority to gr

question on the Mayor or any officer, who was to be voted for generally by the city. Two candidates for these offices were already in the field, or nominations from the two great parties of the city, and the voters were already committed to them, but with this bushess of granting its uses for the retail

Reep in view the implement processes and liquors were designed to the results as any still and not to embourage less rebusiness esseries of revenue.

To illustrate my meaning, let us see what has been done on a single signare? Take It is treet, from Pennsylvania avenue to the cann bridge; our the coast indeed of the street we have ten tenements or places of business, consisting of one wholesale; use tavern and five shops, where it is said by retail; and three devoted to other husiness, nurposes. Our for tenements, and the content of the result of the area to canned to sail theory and as a street, of them are the money to the avenue to the cannel, and we have a similar state of things. Our said the cannel and we have a similar state of things. Our said the state is a similar state of things. Our said the things of the state is a similar state of things. Our said the state is a similar state of things. Our said the state is a similar state of the six freeholders, and the Commissioner of the persons of inquer shops in this small space. If not, how a cannel the licenses to be granted? Who constitute the six freeholders, and the Commissioner of the six freeholders and recommendations, thus obtained by strategy and combination, compel the Mayor to grant the Roense, whether he considered is right to do so or not? He he he no judgment or discretion in the matter?

But it may be said that these two streets consistate the east and west fronts of the Culture Mayor. But it is a state of the six first the said and these liquor shops are a necessary convenience to the market because the said and the six of the liquid state of the said s

We have no comment to make,

the ear a

of the call attention to the advertisaments of the servance, in spite of all yo're savin' now."

Augel and Beron, and Joseph F. Hodgeon.